

## Fishery Fact Sheet

CECAF Fisheries Reports 2011

# Spain Artisanal handlines and poles fishery - Canary Islands waters, 2011

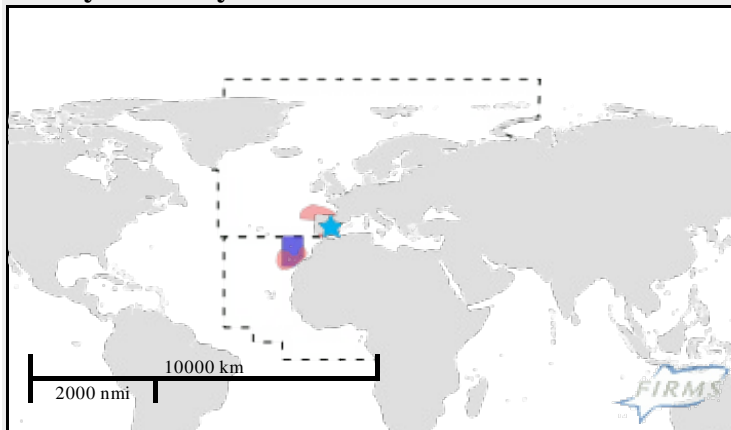
*Pesquería artesanal de líneas de mano de las Islas Canarias*

### Data Ownership

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**Overview:** *This is the most traditional fishery in the islands and one of the first ones developed in the area. It is an artisanal fishery carried out with hook and synthetic lines fishing gears. There are different types of handlines and they also use different types of baits, depending on the target species. The fishery is developed through all year long and around every island. Canarian fishermen have a very good knowledge of the fishery and the places to develop it, heritage of their ancestors. Fish commercialization takes places at local markets of the different islands.*

### Location of Spain Artisanal handlines and poles fishery - Canary Islands waters



#### Main layers

- FAO areas and their sub-divisions
- EEZ

#### Associated layers

- ★ Geographic reference

#### Intersecting layers

- Intersecting: FAO major fishing areas

#### Base layers

- ⤿ 200 nautical miles arcs

### APPROACH: FISHING ACTIVITY

#### Fishing Activity

Fishing Gear: Handline and pole-lines (hand operated)

Type of production system : Artisanal

Fishery Area: Canary Islands; Spain;

Canaries/Madeira insular

Seasonality: All year long ...

#### Harvested Resource

Target Species: Parrotfish; Sargo breams nei; Dentex nei ... [more>>](#)

Associated Species: Sargo breams nei; Dentex nei; Red porgy

#### Means of Production

Vessel Type: Pole and Line vessels

#### Fishery Indicators

Nominal Effort: Number of vessels

Participation:

Production: Catch total

**Geographic reference:** Spain

**Spatial Scale:** National

## Table of Contents

Overview - Fishing Activity - Post Harvest - Management - Status and Trends - Source of Information

# Fishing Activity

Type of production system: Artisanal

## Fishery Area

**Climatic zone:** Temperate. **Bottom type:** Hard\_bottom. **Depth zone:** Coastal (0 m - 50 m); Shelf (50 m - 200 m); Slope - Upperslope (200 m - 500 m). **Vertical distribution:** Demersal/Benthic.

Geo References for: Canary Islands

## Canary Islands

Exclusive Economic Zone Areas (EEZ)	ESP - Spain
FAO Fishing Statistical Divisions	34.1.2 - Canaries/Madeira insular

## More Geo References

The following area codes have been found as intersecting the location of Spain Artisanal handlines and poles fishery - Canary Islands waters

FAO Major Fishing Areas	27 - Atlantic, Northeast
	34 - Atlantic, Eastern Central
	37 - Mediterranean and Black Sea
Large Marine Ecosystem Areas (LME)	25 - Iberian Coastal
	26 - Mediterranean Sea

The Canary Islands archipelago and its surrounding waters are part of the Canary region, which is located on the eastern edge of the subtropical gyre of the North Atlantic and is bathed by the Canary current fed by the Azores current (Fiekas et al., 1992). The Canary Islands act as a barrier to the Canary Current and the trade winds which introduce strong variability in the atmospheric and oceanic flows, giving rise to mesoscalar oceanographic processes, such as eddies and warm wakes, to leeward of the islands (Mittelstaedt, 1991, Hernández-Guerra et al., 1993; Arístegui et al., 1997; Barton et al., 1998). On a biological level, these phenomena entail an increase in planktonic production. Likewise, the water masses from the Northwest African upwelling displaced offshore towards the Canary Islands by the Ekman transport and the upwelling filaments may reach the eastern part of the Canary region. Consequently, this region straddles the transition between the cool, nutrient-rich waters of the coastal upwelling regime and the warmer, oligotrophic waters of the open ocean (Barton et al., 1998). All of this results in variability of the oceanographic conditions in the Canary region, both in a longitudinal and a latitudinal sense. Thus, it is expected that the effects will be manifested at the biological level, affecting the whole trophic chain.

## Resources Exploited

Other resources: Local costal insular stocks of finfishes.

## Target Species

*Sparisoma cretense*

FAO Names : en - Parrotfish, fr - Perroquet vieillard, es - Loro viejo

*Diplodus spp*

FAO Names : en - Sargo breams nei, fr - Sars, sprailleurs nca, es - Sargos, raspallones nep, ru - Морские караси

*Dentex spp*

FAO Names : en - Dentex nei, fr - Dentés nca, es - Dentones, samas, etc. nep, ru - Зубаны

*Pagrus pagrus*

FAO Names : en - Red porgy, fr - Pagre rouge, es - Pargo, ru - Пагр обыкновенный

*Seriola spp*

FAO Names : en - Amberjacks nei, fr - Sérioles nca, es - Medregales nep, ru - Сериолы (=желтохвосты)

*Serranus spp*

FAO Names : en - Combers nei, fr - Serrans nca, es - Serranos nep

Adults

## Associated Species (Bycatch)

*Diplodus spp*

FAO Names : en - Sargo breams nei, fr - Sars, sprailleurs nca, es - Sargos, raspallones nep, ru - Морские караси

*Dentex spp*

FAO Names : en - Dentex nei, fr - Dentés nca, es - Dentones, samas, etc. nep, ru - Зубаны

*Pagrus pagrus*

FAO Names : en - Red porgy, fr - Pagre rouge, es - Pargo, ru - Пагр обыкновенный

Juveniles

## Related Fisheries - Fishery(ies) switching activity seasonally or targeting the same stock

Spain Artisanal trap finfish fishery - Canary Islands waters

Spain Artisanal trap shrimp fishery - Canary Islands waters

## Vessel Type

Pole and Line vessels

### Flag State

 Spain

They are wooden or fiberglass vessels of 7 m length and 60 h.p.

### Crew

2 persons (Spanish nationality) (2009)

### **Fleet segment**

These is an artisanal fleet segment typical from the Canary Islands compound by small, fast and light vessels that carry out daily fishing trips.

### **Fishing Gear**

Handline and pole-lines (hand operated)

All fishing gears working with lines and hooks are included in this gear type. Lines can be fiber, synthetic or metallic made. Handline is a type of vertical gear, constituted by a long or “mother” hand or cane-line, from where other lines with hooks or “brazoladas” hang. There is ballast at the final extreme of the gear, to keep it vertically.

### **Seasonality**

All year long

**Environmental limitations:** Winter storms and strong summer trade winds

### **Trip Duration**

1 fishing day

### **Ports**

Mains port of each island

### **Fishery Indicators**

Type	Measure	Value	Unit	Time period
Nominal Effort	Number of vessels	400	vessels	1999
Participation	Number of fishermen (Canary Islands)	800	persons	2009
Production	Catch total	134	tonnes	1999-2004

## **Post Harvest**

### **Fish Utilisation**

Local consumption

### **Markets**

Local markets

## **Management**

## Jurisdictional framework

Management Body/Authority(ies): Spanish Ministry of Agriculture, Fishery and Food and Department of Agriculture, Livestock, Fishery and Food of the Government of Canary

**Mandate:** Management.

Area under national jurisdiction: Spain

Maritime Area: Exclusive Economic Zone Areas (EEZ).

## Management Regime

Law 6/2007, 13 April, modification of the law 17/2003, 10 April (BOC 77, 23/4/2003; BOE 162, 8/7/2003), of Fishery in Canaries (BOC 78, 19/04/2007; BOE 124, 24/05/2007). Management measures of the Spanish purse seiners in Canary Islands are included in the “Law of the Fishery” of the Canaries (BOC 78, 19/04/2007; BOE 124, 24/05/2007).

## Management Methods

**Conservation and management measures with focus to Effort control, catch control, fish size limits, environment protection.**

- *Aquatic species-related measures*  
Minimum fish sizes (established by Spanish legislation in the National Fishing Ground of Canary Islands: *Epinephelus marginatus*: 45 cm, *Mycteroperca fusca*: 35 cm, *Serranus cabrilla*: 15 cm, *Serranus atricauda*: 15 cm, *Sparisoma cretense*: 20 cm, *Diplodus vulgaris*: 22 cm, *Diplodus sargus*: 22 cm, *Pagrus pagrus*: 33 cm), *Dentex gibbosus*: 35 cm. Prohibition of catches of certain species.
- *Fishing activity-related measures*  
Closed areas: 3 Marine Reserves: La Restinga (El Hierro), Fuencaliente (La Palma), La Graciosa (North-Lanzarote).

More information on fisheries legislation at: FAOLEX legislative database

## Status and Trends

General decrease in catches and fish sizes

## Source of Information

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